

Ngallenka's Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Background

Ngallenka's basin works consist of the construction of 440 ha of new irrigated arable land. It's one of the two main activities of the Irrigation and Water Resources Management (IWRM) project implemented by MCA Senegal.

As a reminder, MCA program results from MCC's five-year, \$540 million compact with the Republic of Senegal. The program aims to reduce poverty and invest in economic growth by unlocking Senegal's agricultural productivity and providing better access to markets and services. For that purpose, the Government of Senegal has identified two national-level strategies:

- Rehabilitating major national roads, RN2 in northern region and RN6 in southern region. The road project include the construction of Ndioum bridge and re construction of Kolda bridge
- Investing in strategic irrigation and water resources management in the Senegal River Valley by rehabilitating hydraulic infrastructures in the Delta and develop Ngallenka basin.

Ngallenka works involves the implementation of irrigation and drainage channels, structures and related equipment for Hydro -agricultural infrastructures, and construction of dyke to protect the basin. These works will contribute to increase crop yields, which weakness has always been linked to poor irrigation and lack of drainage infrastructures.

But, in an area with high predominance of agriculture, the development of such work affects agricultural plots and causes of displacement whose main income generating activity is agriculture.

To compensate people affected by the project due to the unavailability of agricultural plots, the lack of income from agricultural activities and the moving of population, MCA Senegal has developed a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP¹) in accordance with the World Bank's requirements OP 4.12 in terms of involuntary Resettlement.

Development and methodology of the implementation of the RAP

RAP Development: MCA appointed AECOM² to provide technical assistance for developing the final PAR of Ngallenka. AECOM began its study in January 2011 by performing a socio-economic survey and census of all the elements and people affected by the project. Two additional census surveys were conducted in February and March 2012. From these investigations, it was decided that the project will impact on:



¹ RAP is a detailed plan that defines and describes the compensation and resettlement process for people affected by a project and because of so, have to be resettled.

² AECOM Tecsult Inc. is a global provider of professional technical and management support services

- **Cropland:** On the arable areas of the basin, 74.3 ha are operated by members of two GIE³ (GIE Beeba and GIE 6B) practicing irrigated agriculture on an average size of 0.43 ha parcels assigned, ranging from a maximum of 3.55 ha and a minimum of 0,025 ha.
- **Operators:** These cultivated hectares are divided into 174 agricultural parcels used by 136 operators of which 9% are women.
- **Crops:** The construction phase will impact on these 136 PAP⁴ harvest. Speculations cultivated are mainly rice, maize, tomato, onion and okra. According to information compiled by AECOM, only 14.6% of farmers cultivate one campaign per year; 63.1% do two campaigns and 22.3% do three campaigns per year.
- **Concessions, households and buildings:** 8 concessions were inventoried within which we found straw or mud huts using for housing purpose, shelters, pens, henhouses, etc.
- **Farm equipment:** An infrastructure for irrigation has been identified. It is a plunge pool masonry and reinforced concrete made, and which will be compensated in cash because it will no longer be necessary in the new construction
- **Private trees:** 20 trees were identified in 5 out of the 8 concessions affected, and 8 trees were identified on agricultural parcels
- **Income from business:** one PAP, a man is affected by this category
- **Customary rights:** two lineages claim customary rights within the future development of the basin
- **Vulnerable people:** defining criteria of vulnerability have been established to provide these people with all the necessary assistance.

From this inventory, AECOM has developed Ngallenka's RAP which establishes the process and determine appropriate compensation for each PAP. **147. 472.200 FCFA** has been budgeted, for the compensation as follows:

Items	Total (In FCFA)
Temporary loss of crops	142.242.100
Loss of concession (buildings and fixed equipment)	4.757.000
Fixed irrigation equipment loss	200.000
Temporary loss of income trade	25.100
Loss of private trees	248.000
TOTAL	147.472.200



Structures for RAP implementation: In September 2012, MCA has established an Implementation Unit (UMO) to run the RAP. Facilitators were recruited and a Local Mediation Committee set up in August 2012.

Capacity building: On August 16-17, 2012, a workshop was held with the participation of UMO staff, MCA, implementing entities and SAED resettlement experts. The objectives of this workshop were to improve knowledge of stakeholders, standardize tools and methodology for RAP

implementation, and to plan activities. Another workshop was held from September 11-13, 2012 to introduce facilitators to MCA program and Resettlement Plan, and train them on their roles and responsibilities, the intervention strategy in rural area, the knowledge of socio-cultural realities, the gender and vulnerable people integration.

³ GIE means Economic Interest Grouping

⁴ PAP : Person affected by the Project

Development of a communication plan: Through a participatory approach and with regards to socio-cultural realities, the development of a communication plan helped in:

- ✓ Make understanding, agreement and ownership of RAP by PAP easier
- ✓ Enable a better gender integration and to better take into account the specific needs of vulnerable people
- ✓ Involve all stakeholders at all stages of the implementation of the RAP.

An information and sensitization program has been conducted for each target/stakeholders.

- **Administrative authorities** have been sensitized on the collaboration and cooperation expected from them in obtaining administrative documents and their support in conflict settlement.
- **Institutional stakeholders** were introduced to RAP implementation staff for any queries and technical documentation
- **Local authorities** cooperated by providing office space to RAP implementation team
- **PAPs** have been able to understand and agree with the PAR process. Various meetings and discussions held with them have enable to inform them, among others things, on the kind of document which make up the PAP folder, social support provided, types and procedures of compensation, deadlines to free the right of way so that none of them will starts farming, etc.
- **PAPs, specifically women**, who are co-owners of parcels with their husbands, have been able to be identified and incorporated into the database.

RAP implementation



in account.

So, from 146 PAPs identified during RAP development among which 12 women, we got finally 158 PAP among which 31 women divided up as opposite.

Among these 141 farmers, 82 belong to GIE Beeba, The others 59 belong to GIE 6B.

Clearance of the database: The results of the database produced by AECOM, crossed with those of the exhaustive survey conducted by the land tenure team, were presented to the PAPs. These feedback sessions, during which plots mapping and the list of PAPs were displayed, have been useful to complete and correct initial database with information such as PAP's real surnames and National ID card. New codes have been created. Compensation for PAPS omitted has been added up. Cases of co ownership and death have been taken

Number of PAPs		
Farmers	Men	141
	Women	110 31
Concessions		15
Equipment (un basin)		1
Businessman		1
Total		158

Files constitution: At the starting, MCA requested that each file includes:

- A legalized copy of the national identity card,
- The form which provides information on PAP socioeconomic profile, the check list and an estimation of losses (PAP's form)
- Deed of property or equivalent for concession, agricultural land, canteen or any other document that can prove the occupancy status (owner, assignee, informal occupant)
- Filled PAP's agreement form

- A document signed by the customary authorities and approved by the local community to show that the owner is dead

But after consultation with MCC, it was decided to comply with what is required by OP 4.12, meaning the PAP's form, a legalized copy of the national identity card, and the PAP's agreement form.

Agreement' signature for each PAP, payment of compensation and freeing right-of-way: A first step for the signature of PAP's individual agreement took place during November 2012 and files were transmitted to MCA. But, after verification, the Administration and Finance Department has rejected all files and required extra documentation. After completion of files, provision of compensation at CBAO Ndioum was notified to PAPs in March 2013. MCA organized some activities to support and ensure secured payment for PAPs. Some litigations were recorded but all claims have been settled out with the support of Local Mediation Committee.

In the end, the total compensation amounted to **FCFA 165,827,700** instead of **FCFA 142,472,000** initially budgeted.

All right-of-way have been freed by April 4, 2013.

